

1. 证明:

等价于证明  $\text{hypo } S = \{(x, T) \mid S(x) \succeq T, x \in S_{++}^n, T \in S^{n-k}\}$  是凸的.

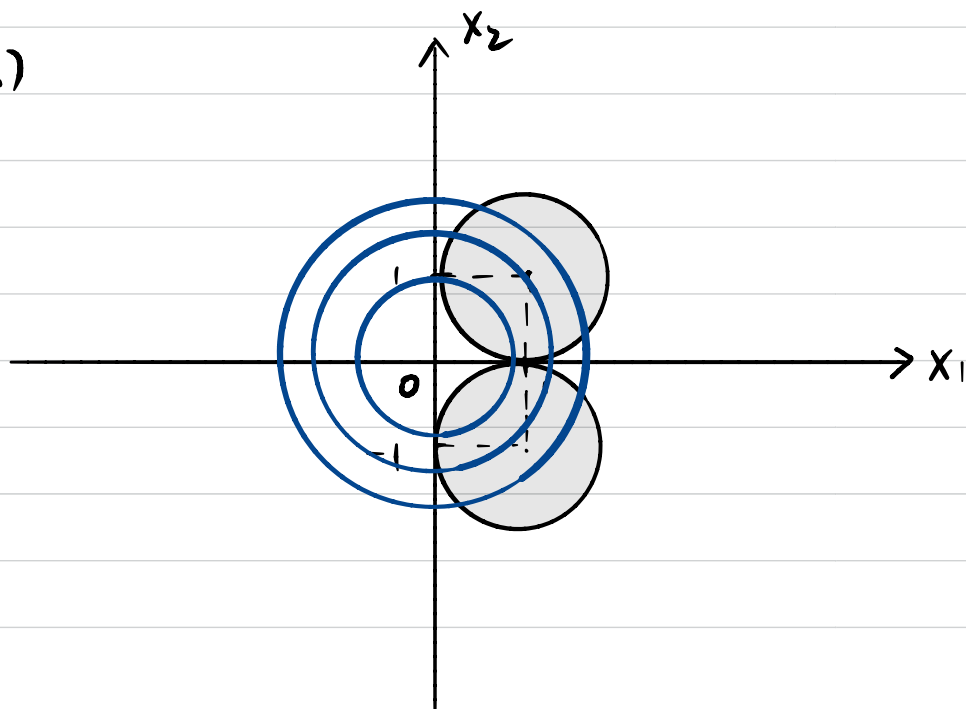
$$S(x) = C - B^T A^{-1} B \succeq T \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ B^T & C - T \end{bmatrix} \succeq 0 \Leftrightarrow x - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & T \end{bmatrix} \succeq 0$$

$$\text{令 } L(x, T) = x - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & T \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{hypo } S = \{(x, T) \mid L(x, T) \in S_+^n, x \in S_{++}^n, T \in S^{n-k}\}$$

半正定锥是凸的, 即  $\text{hypo } S$  是凸的, 得证.

2. (a)



$$x^* = (1, 0)$$

$$p^* = 1$$

(b) KKT条件:

$$\begin{aligned} (x_1-1)^2 + (x_2-1)^2 &\leq 1, \quad (x_1-1)^2 + (x_2+1)^2 \leq 1, \quad \lambda_1 \geq 0, \quad \lambda_2 \geq 0, \\ 2x_1 + 2\lambda_1(x_1-1) + 2\lambda_2(x_1-1) &= 0, \quad 2x_2 + 2\lambda_1(x_2-1) + 2\lambda_2(x_2+1) = 0, \\ \lambda_1[(x_1-1)^2 + (x_2-1)^2 - 1] &= \lambda_2[(x_1-1)^2 + (x_2+1)^2 - 1] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

在  $x^*$  处, 得到  $z=0$ , 即不存在  $\lambda_1^*$  和  $\lambda_2^*$  证明  $x^*$  最优

5.27

$$L(x, v) = \|Ax - b\|_2^2 + v^T(Gx - h) = x^T A^T A x + (G^T v - 2A^T b)^T x - v^T h$$

KKT条件:

$$2A^T A x + G^T v - 2A^T b = 0, \quad Gx = h$$

$$\Rightarrow x^* = \frac{(A^T A)^{-1} (2A^T b - G^T v)}{2}$$

5.28

证明: 该问题是不等式形式的线性规划, 根据教材有

$$L(x, \lambda) = -b^T \lambda + (A^T \lambda + c)^T x$$

$$\text{其对偶问题为 } \max -b^T \lambda \quad \text{s.t.} \quad A^T \lambda + c = 0, \quad \lambda \geq 0, \Rightarrow \lambda^* = (3, 2, 2, 7, 0)^T$$

根据强对偶性, 原问题最优值为  $-b^T \lambda^* = -64$

$x^*$  在原问题可行集内且  $C^T x^* = -64$

综上,  $x^*$  是原问题的唯一最优解.